The Ives-Stilwell Experimental Flaw

Credits:
Andrew Nassif, Theoretical Physics Researcher
In Summary to Revolutionary Research by Nikola Tesla
In Interpretation to Modern Day Research by Joseph A. Rybczyk
In Interpretation to my Independent Physics Research and Articles
In Contribution to the known research of Herbert E. Ives and G. R. Stilwell

Abstract:
The Ives-Stilwell experiment was a test of the contribution of relativistic time dilation in the Doppler Shift of Light. However, he uses relativistic measurements to try to test Einstein's theory and prediction of the Doppler shift rather than classical measurements (aka pre-relativistic physics measurements) making a theory that seems like correct actually incorrect. Now I must explain my hypothesis in this as well as what the Ives-Stilwell experiment is and how it can be looked at as a contribution in physics if tested correctly but a flaw when it has been tested indirectly in terms of testing, and experimenting with the so called theories in physics today. I will explain to you how this can change the world of physics if my hypothesis was to be correct.

Hypothesis:
I believe that since the Ives-Stilwell experiments used the mathematical treatment of special relativity in testing the transverse Doppler effect in the Millennium Theory of Relativity, it remains fundamentally flawed in the test to prove Einstein correct or incorrect in terms of how light travels, as well as the subsequent variable for Energy.

Text:

What is the Ives-Stilwell Experiment:
The Ives-Stilwell experiment is known as an experimental testing of relativistic time dilation found in the Doppler Shift of light, as Einstein's theories predicted. Today it forms one of the most common tests used in testing special relativity. Both time dilation and the Doppler effect was predicted by Einstein in his seminal 1905 paper, that is why there is such an experiment to test it. The Ives-Stilwell experiment basically used canal rays and a form of particle acceleration of chemicals in order to test the waves of light, how light travels, and the subsequent variable of movement in light.

Introduction:
It appears that the known Relativistic Doppler effect is one of the most misunderstood quotes in experimental and theoretical physics as well as Relativistic Physics. The first reason can involve how that their is a different diversity of wave propagation in what is used to describe it. Also there are mechanical waves of light that travel in terms of a vibrating string or through a mechanical object or object at movement. This diversity results in different explanation on the speed of light, the movements of light, and the way light travels. Another reason is that since there is a

theoretical nature of the angle in which light travels it's correct traverse is often misunderstood. The most important reason is that Ives never realized that the particle accelerator he used to determine particle speeds was using modern relativistic calculations instead of classical physics calculations, which makes an incorrect theory look as if it is correct. He used recession velocity and measurements that correlate with the Doppler effect and Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity instead which is one of the main reasons why he has mistakenly flawed his experiment as well as modern day scientist have as well.

Note: If you used classical measurements like the classic free particle or even the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle to calculate particle speeds, the results would be different.

See also:
http://www.anti-relativity.com/experiments.htm
http://www.mrelativity.net/MBriefs/Ives_Stilwell_Exp_Flawed_P1.htm

Sources:

1. ^ Robertson, H. P. (1949). "Postulate versus Observation in the Special Theory of Relativity". *Reviews of Modern Physics* **21** (3): 378–382. Bibcode:1949RvMP...21..378R.doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.21.378.
2. ^ Einstein, Albert (1905). "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper". *Annalen der Physik* **322** (10): 891–921.Bibcode:1905AnP...322..891E.doi:10.1002/andp.19053221004. English translation: 'On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies'